of honest work conscientiously performed. As Chief Engineer he enjoyed the confidence of successive Postmasters-General, and his attainments and qualifications raised the prestige of that post. It is a deplorable circumstance that since he quitted it, the post of Chief Engineer has been degraded and circumscribed, so that now the occupant of what should be a post of dignity and independent technical responsibility can only approach the Postmaster-General through secretaries or other non-technical officials, and is not even master over the technical men in the Post Office Department. This could never have occurred in the days when Sir William Preece was Chief Engineer; his efforts to secure adequate recognition for the scientific and technical side of telegraphic work were persistent and successful during the term of his administration. That he had the courage of his opinions all who knew him intimately are well aware; yet even in his severest contentions with opponents he bore no malice. A foreign "inventor" who had trifled with him he indignantly showed to the door; a deserving subordinate who had some technical improvement to suggest found in him a sympathetic listener. Doubtless he had the defects of his qualities. His entire inability to appreciate the work of Oliver Heaviside is inexplicable in view of the stress he laid at times upon the need for technical men to study abstract theory. Genial, cheery, thorough, industrious to the last degree, Sir William Preece's name and memory will long be cherished. An excellent portrait of him by Miss Beatrice Bright adorns the walls of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He held the distinction of Officier in the Légion d'Honneur, and was a Doctor of Science of the University of Wales.

S. P. T.

NOTES.

THE President of the Board of Education has appointed Dr. Aubrev Strahan, F.R.S., to be Director of the Geological Survey and Museum, in succession to Dr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., who will retire from the post on January 5 next.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN has received from the Secretary of State for India a contribution of 500*l*. towards the fund for the enlargement and endowment of the London School of Tropical Medicine. The fund now amounts to 71,276*l*.

AT the annual meeting of the Challenger Society, held on October 29, Sir John Murray, K.C.B., in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*Secretary*, Dr. W. T Calman; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. T. Browne; *Committee*, Prof. E. W. MacBride, Messrs. D. J. Matthews and C. Tate Regan.

AT Dijon on November 9 the centenary was celebrated of the discovery of the element iodine by the French chemist, Bernard Courtois, who was a native of Dijon. Prof. Camille Matignon, professor of mineral chemistry at the Collège de France, gave an address on the history of iodine and its identification as an element. A commemorative tablet is to be placed on the house, 78 rue Monge, Dijon, where Courtois was born.

IT is announced that the Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award this year's Nobel prize for physics to Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, and the prize for chemistry to Prof. A. Werner, of Zurich. Each prize is worth about 7880*l*.

THE next annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8, 1914. By the kind invitation of the Comité des Forges de France, the autumn meeting next year will be held in Paris, on Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19. The first half of the following week will be devoted to excursions to the chief iron mining and manufacturing districts of France. The Bessemer gold medal for 1914 will be awarded to Dr. Edward Riley.

THE death is announced on November 10, at fifty-seven years of age, of Dr. R. D. Sweeting, Senior Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board. Dr. Sweeting was for twenty years hon. treasurer of the Epidemiological Society of London, afterwards becoming fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and vice-president of the Epidemiological Section. In 1890 he joined the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, of which he had served as temporary inspector during the Cholera Survey of 1885–6.

ON the recommendation of the committee on the award of the Hodgkins prize of 300*l*. for the best treatise on the relation of atmospheric air to tuberculosis, which was offered by the Smithsonian Institution in connection with the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington in 1908, the institution announces that the prize has been equally divided between Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Hot Springs, Virginia, for his paper on tuberculosis in relation to atmospheric air, and Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York City, for his treatise on the relation of atmospheric air to tuberculosis.

THE following is a list of those who have been recommended by the president and council of the Royal Society for election into the council at the anniversary meeting on December 1:—*President:* Sir William Crookes, O.M. *Treasurer:* Sir Alfred Kempe. *Secretaries:* Sir John Bradford, K.C.M.G., and Prof. A. Schuster. *Foreign Secretary:* Dr. D. H. Scott. *Other Members of the Council:* The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Prof. W. M. Bayliss, Dr. F. W. Dyson, Dr. H. J. H. Fenton, Prof. W. Gowland, Dr. F. G. Hopkins, Sir Joseph Larmor, Prof. C. H. Lees, Prof. E. W. MacBride, Prof. G. Elliot Smith, Prof. J. Lorrain Smith, Sir John Thornycroft, Prof. W. W. Watts, Mr. A. N. Whitehead, Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward.

A TABLET to the memory of Capt. L. E. G. Oates, of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, who lost his life in the Scott Antarctic Expedition, has been erected by his brother officers in the Parish Church of Gestingthorpe, Essex, where his family reside, and was unveiled on November 8. The tablet bears the following inscription:—"In memory of a very gallant gentleman, Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, Captain in the Inniskilling Dragoons. Born March 17, 1880. Died March 17, 1912. On the return journey from the South Pole of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, when all were beset by hardship, he, being gravely injured, went out into the blizzard to die, in the hope that by so doing he might enable his comrades to reach safety. This tablet is placed here in affectionate remembrance by his brother officers. A.D. 1913."

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-seven, of Dr. J. P. Kimball, of Cody, Wyoming. After pursuing scientific studies in America and Germany, he was appointed geologist on the Wisconsin and Illinois State Surveys. He was occupying the chair of chemistry and economic geology in the New York Agricultural College when the Civil War broke out He took part in that conflict as captain and assistant adjutant-general, and at the end of the war was breveted major for "gallant and meritorious services" in the Wilderness campaign. He then engaged in mining practice for several years. From 1874 to 1885 he was honorary professor of geology at Lehigh University, and from 1885 to 1888 he was director of the Mint at Washington. His later years were spent in the west, where he did considerable pioneer work upon the glaciers and mining fields, and contributed largely to American and foreign technical journals.

IT is announced that the Postmaster-General has appointed a committee to consider how far and by what methods the State should make provision for research work in the science of wireless telegraphy, and whether any organisation which may be established should include problems connected with ordinary telegraphy and telephony. The names of the members of the committee are as follows:—The Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. (chairman), the Right Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., F.R.S., Sir Henry Norman, M.P., Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S., Mr. W. Duddell, F.R.S., Mr. R. Wilkins, C.B., Rear-Admiral E. F. B. Charlton, R.N., Sir Alexander King, K.C.B., Mr. W. Slingo, Commander F. Loring, R.N., Major the Hon. H. C. Guest, M.P., and Commander J. K. Im Thurn, R.N.

THE Royal Society of Arts will commence its 160th session on November 19 with an address by the chairman of the council, Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich. Before Christmas there will be four meetings, besides the opening meeting. The first of these will be devoted to a paper by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, on zoological gardens; the second to a paper by Mr. John Umney, on perfumery. At the third, Mr. Thorne Baker will read a paper on applications of electricity to agriculture, and at the last meeting before Christmas, the question of the Channel Tunnel will be brought forward by Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P. There will be five courses of Cantor lectures. The first, by Prof. Coker, on the measurement of strains in materials and structure, will comprise, amongst other matters, the results of his own investigations into the application of polarised light to the measurement of stresses. The second course will be by Sir Charles Waldstein, who will deal generally with the subject of industrial art; the third by Mr. Joseph Pennell on artistic lithography. The subject of the fourth course will be announced later. The last will be by Mr. William Burton on recent developments in the ceramic industry. A course of juvenile lectures to be delivered as usual during the Christmas holidays will be given by Mr. Howgrave Graham, and will deal in a popular way with the subject of wireless telegraphy.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the medals awarded by the society and by the Italian Geographical Society to officers and men who took part in Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition of 1910–13 and to relations of those who lost their lives in the expedition were presented. The Italian Ambassador presented to Lady Scott the gold Humbert medal which bore the inscription:—"Alla memoria di Robert F. Scott, R.N, Giunto Secundo al Polo Australe Suggella Colla Morte La Verità della Scoperta, 1913." The replicas in silver bore an inscription in Italian to the memory of Capt. Scott's "companions in glory and martyrdom," and were presented to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Oates, and Mrs. Bowers. The widow of Petty Officer Evans was not present, and the medal is to be sent to her. Lord Curzon, president of the society, presented the society's special Antarctic medal to the ladies and to Commander Pennell, R.N., Commander Bruce, R.N.R., Staff-Paymaster Drake, R.N., Lieut. Renwick, R.N., Surgeon L. Atkinson, R.N., Surgeon Levick, and to the following members of the scientific staff:—Mr. Griffith Taylor, Mr. Frank Debenham, Mr. Charles Wright, Mr. Raymond Priestley, and Mr. Apsley Cherry-Garrard. Commander V. Campbell was not present, and the medal is to be sent to him. The medal has on the obverse the inscription:—"British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13. Captain R. F. Scott, C.V.O., R.N., Commander," and on the reverse:—"Presented by the Royal Geographical Society for the Antarctic Discovery, 1913."

AN interesting paper was read at the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, November 10, by Mr. Raymond Priestley, on the experiences of the northern party during Capt. Scott's last Antarctic Expedition. This party had been organised under the command of Lieut. Campbell in order to explore King Edward's Land, which it was unfortunately unable to reach owing to the heavy pack-ice. It accordingly adopted the alternative mission entrusted to it by Capt. Scott, and landed at Cape Adare. It thus became the northern party. As its supply of mutton was condemned immediately after landing at Cape Adare, the party was compelled to rely for meat on seals and penguins—an experience which possibly saved them the following winter. The hope of a long sledge journey to the west was frustrated by the bad condition of the sea ice, and the party therefore undertook a detailed survey of Robertson Bay. In January, 1912, the *Terra Nova* returned from New Zealand and transferred the party to the neighbourhood of the Drygalski glacier, and there the six members were landed with only stores for the summer. This district Mr. Priestley regards as of especial interest, but the paper was confined to an account of the adventures and life of the party during the following winter. Owing to the failure of the steamer to return they had to live through the winter on an island which they have named Inexpressible Island; they excavated chambers in the snow, and their food consisted of a scanty supply of seals and penguins. The experiences of this party were unique in the Antarctic, and the fact that, in spite of their sparse supply of food, they were able to live through the winter without the loss of a single man reflects the highest credit on their ingenuity and judgment. As was expected years ago, this coast is subject to strong westerly winds, which added greatly to the discomfort of the explorers. In the spring of 1913 the party sledged down the coast, found one of Taylor's food depôts, and crossed McMurdo Sound to the headquarters. Mr. Priestley regards the risks run by this party during both seasons as unduly great. He remarks of one experience, "this is the sort of thing that does not happen twice without disaster."

NEWS was received at the latter part of last week announcing the death, on November 4, at Leyden, at the age of sixty-nine, of Dr. Fredericus Anna Jentink, director of the Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, commonly known as the Leyden Museum. Dr. Jentink's connection with the museum of which he eventually became the head was a long one, dating, we believe, at least from the 'seventies. Throughout his scientific life the deceased naturalist devoted such time as could be spared from his other duties to systematic work on mammals, one of his earlier important efforts in this direction being the catalogue of mammalian osteology in the Leyden Museum, published in 1889, which was followed by a catalogue of the entire collection of mammals, issued three years later. African mammals early attracted much of his attention; and his name is perpetuated in connection with one of the two largest species of duikerboks, or crested antelopes (*Cephalophus jentinki*). The Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago and Papua were, however, the means of affording to Jentink exceptional and unrivalled material for extending our knowledge of the mammalian fauna of those regions, this being especially the case in regard to the Papuan islands, from which a large number of new generic and specific types were described by him. As a climax to this work, particular value attaches to the summary of the whole mammalian fauna of Papua given by Jentink in his "Nova Guinea," if for no other reason than as showing the enormous advances which have been made in our knowledge of this subject since the appearance of Dr. Wallace's "Geographical Distribution." But his administrative and other official duties, in addition to the large amount of work he accomplished on mammals, by no means sufficed to exhaust the energies of Dr. Jentink, for after the issue of the first volumes, which commenced in 1879, he undertook the editorship of "Notes from the Leyden Museum," a task which he continued, we believe, to the end. The amount of valuable information with regard to the zoology of the Eastern Archipelago contained in the long series of volumes bearing that title is known to every worker.

THE October number of *Science Progress* contains an editorial article in which the necessity for a "serious stocktaking in the business affairs of science" is emphasised, and united effort is advocated to "insist that proper attention be paid to science, that disabilities be removed, and that enough means be provided." In a striking phrase it is pointed out that "science has now become an industry. It has indeed become the premier industry of all," and the great necessity is to see that this industry is properly organised. "Men of science are apt to think that their duties extend to no more than investigation," but they must also attend to the means by which great investigation is to-day rendered possible; "the scientific education of the individual and the national encouragement of scientific work." The political importance for scientific research is emphasised: "it gives hegemony to the nations which possess it and leaves nations, like individuals, which do not possess it in a backwater of failure and poverty."

IN the September issue of *The Journal of Economic Biology*, Prof. F. V. Theobald completes his revision of the British species of Macrosiphum, the genus of Aphidæ usually known as Siphonophora, and including some familiar "greenfly" pests of rose, pea, and other cultivated plants. The distinctive structural characters of each species are clearly figured, and the paper cannot but be useful to students of this important and interesting group.

THE recently issued vol. ix. of the *Fortschritte der naturwissenschaftlichen Forschung* contains an interesting summary by Dr. C. Wesenberg-Lund of our knowledge of the dwellings, in the form of burrows or built-up "houses," constructed by fresh-water insects. Noteworthy are his own recent observations of the tunnelling habits of larvæ of Libelluline and other European dragonflies, paralleled by the researches of B. J. Tillyard on the Australian *Petalura gigantea*. There are also illustrated notes on the form and arrangement of tubes made by larval Chironomus, Orthocladius, Tanytarsus, and other midges. As might be expected, the greater part of the review is devoted to the architecture of the caddis-worms (Trichoptera) among which the detailed account, with drawings, of the nets constructed by Hydropsychid larvæ for catching their minute aquatic prey will be found especially interesting.

MR. H. F. WITHERBY, editor of *British Birds*, informs us that the readers of that magazine have now placed more than 32,000 rings on wild birds of many kinds. This work is leading to results of great interest and importance in connection with the study of birds, and a remarkable case of a swallow ringed in Ayrshire being recovered in Orange River Colony is described in the November number. Mr. Witherby has received a letter from Mr. A. C. Theron, dated from "Riet Vallei, District Lindley, O.F.S.," stating that a swallow bearing a ring with his name and address was captured at Riet Vallei on March 16,

1913. This ring was placed on a nestling swallow by Mr. R. O. Blyth, at Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, on July 27, 1912. A few months ago an adult swallow ringed in Staffordshire was recorded as having been captured near Utrecht, Natal, in December, and the present record is from about one hundred and fifty miles west of that place, which is not far in comparison with the total length of the journey. Mr. Witherby adds:—"In writing of the Natal record I expressed surprise that a swallow breeding in the far west of Europe should migrate so far east in South Africa, but now that Dr. Hartert has shown by his observations in the middle of the Sahara that deserts are not necessarily a bar to the passage of migrating birds, as was formerly supposed, it may perhaps be presumed that these swallows take a more direct line than one would previously have thought possible."

The monthly meteorological chart of the North Atlantic for November (first issue), published by the Meteorological Office, contains daily maps showing the distribution of air-pressure, wind, &c., for October 10–16. These exhibit at the beginning of that period low-pressure systems extending from beyond the Great Lakes' region of North America to Central Asia. The central area of the most important of these disturbances lay near latitude 53° N., longitude 27° W. It was in the heavy gales associated therewith that the ill-fated steamship *Volturno* was abandoned on October 10, near latitude 48° N., longitude 34° W. (see Nature, October 16). The Meteorological Office report states that the effects of the storm were felt in a modified degree on the western coasts of the British Islands, the wind reaching gale-force at a few exposed points.

Some interesting observations that promise to throw a much-needed light upon several problems in the later geological history of Northumberland and Durham were described at the opening meeting of the Northumberland Coast Club by Mr. S. Rennie Hazelhurst. Mr. Hazelhurst has found in natural and artificial exposures at the mouth of the Tyne a series 25 ft. thick of gravels, sands, clays, and loams containing well-preserved plant remains. They are traceable over an area of about a square mile, and reach an altitude of 100 ft. above the sea. The suggestion is made that they mark the site of a post-glacial lake which is regarded as exceeding in magnitude any similar lake recognised by its deposits in any other part of these islands—a claim that can scarcely be maintained in view of Fox Strangways's description of Lake Pickering. The details so far published of Mr. Hazelhurst's observations make no mention of their bearing upon the question of the alleged raised-beaches on this coast. The local geologists are unanimous in asserting the existence of a well-preserved raised beach in Northumberland and Durham at about 150 ft. above sea-level, but most outsiders regard the features as of glacial origin. A lake at 100 ft. O.D. at the mouth of the present Tyne may have preceded, or succeeded, the period of supposed submersion, and in either case the relations of the two conditions may furnish decisive arguments for or against the hypothesis of the beaches.

In "Mendelism and the Problem of Mental Defect" (London, Dulau and Co., Ltd., 1913) Dr. David Heron enters into a lengthy and elaborate criticism of some of the work of the American Eugenics Record Office. In particular the theory that feeble-mindedness is caused by the absence of a mendelian factor, and therefore behaves when inherited as a simple recessive character is shown to be unfounded. The care and thoroughness with which Dr. Heron has performed the task of writing sixty-two pages of destructive criticism are worthy of high praise; but if, as he anticipates, "jealousy of the work of another laboratory" is assigned by some as his motive for doing something so unusual, he will only have himself to thank. For the whole pamphlet is written in a highly provocative way, and seems, intended, so far as possible, to wound the feelings of the head of the Eugenics Record Office, who is responsible in one way or another for most of the work criticised.

In the August number of *Le Radium*, M. de Broglie gives the results of his observations of the interference patterns produced on photographic plates by Röntgen rays reflected from the surfaces of crystals. He finds that the positions of the spots obtained by reflection from various crystals of the cubic system are identical, but that the intensities are characteristic of each crystal. The effect of temperatures from that of liquid air to a red heat is slight, a diminution being just perceptible at the highest temperature. Magnetic fields of strengths up to 10,000 appear to have no effect on the patterns. M. de Broglie directs attention to the close similarity between the patterns produced by reflection of Röntgen rays from the surfaces of crystals and the patterns produced by transmitting light through two crossed diffraction gratings. As a general rule each spot shows a number of bands which the author attributes to the presence in the crystal close to the surface of incidence of regions in which the orientation of the crystalline elements varies slightly.

We have received from Messrs. Watson and Sons, Ltd., specimens of a new optical glass, called "Spectros." Specialists have long desired a glass which would absorb (or cut out) the harmful or irritant ultra-violet rays, but which would at the same time allow the ordinary visual rays to pass unhindered. Hitherto the only lenses employed for this purpose have been made of the dark smoked or coloured glass so often seen; but unfortunately this glass not only absorbs the visual rays to a large extent but also fails to cut out the ultra-violet rays. "Spectros" glass, as it absorbs the ultra-violet and part of the red, is of a green colour, and is made in six distinct tints. The first is so light as to be practically unnoticeable—this is used for reading glasses—especially by artificial light. The other tints are used as occasion may require, and the deepest only in severe cases of ophthalmia, snow-blindness, &c. Few people recognise the harm done to eyes by the ultra-violet light present in bright electric illumination, especially by arc lamps, and on snow surfaces at a great elevation when the absorption of the atmosphere is reduced. Snow-blindness and its concomitants are due to this cause. Examined by a prism it is seen that by this "Spectros" glass all the ultra-violet light is stopped, while that in the central portion of the spectrum is allowed to pass; there are no absorption bands. Microscopists may find the use of various thicknesses or prisms of this glass an advantage in their work.

PROF. A. M. WORTHINGTON has contributed a very valuable paper on multiple vision with a single eye to vol. vi. of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine. The cause of monocular diplopia and polyopia has hitherto been considered rather obscure by ophthalmologists, who have usually contented themselves with the view of Donders that "the polyopia arises from the fact that each of the more or less regular sectors of which the eye is structurally built up forms a separate image." This explanation fails to cover the fact that even widely separated images of an object seen out of focus are at once accurately superposed, when the error is corrected by means of a suitable lens (spherocylindrical if necessary. The main value of the paper is the production of direct experimental evidence that similar multiple images are formed on a photographic plate when the lens of the camera is obscured by a spattering of black plasticine. This is a confirmation of Ruete's explanation in 1853 that polyopia was due to irregularities and opacities on the surface of the lens. Prof. Worthington has succeeded in obtaining a well-marked polyopia, or rather a multiude of images, by putting a thin layer of a dilute solution of canada balsam on a clean lantern slide. This is a very fair representation of the normal irregularities on the anterior capsule of the lens of the eye, and it will be found that, if the object be fine enough and sufficiently brightly illuminated any eye when a little out of focus will exhibit this phenomenon, which indeed may be considered as a variation of Scheiner's experiment when an object is viewed through a card pierced by a great number of pinholes. The illustrations which accompany the paper are excellent.

THE address of Mr. A. G. Lyster, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was delivered on November 4. Mr. Lyster dealt with the constitution of port authorities as affecting the organisation and development of ports, a subject to which he brought his long experience derived in the port of Liverpool. Such authorities should be bodies capable not only of bringing special commercial knowledge and sound judgment to bear on problems with which they have to deal, but also able to take a broad view of their responsibilities and to recognise that national and imperial, as well as local interests, are involved in the successful administration of their charge. The ownership and management of docks and harbours may be grouped as (*a*) private, (*b*) public dock companies, (*c*) railway companies, (*d*) municipal corporations, (*e*) trusts or commissions, (*f*) governments. The constitution of these variously governed ports has not been based on any common standard of suitability; the adoption of a variety of systems has the merit of arriving by experience at a practical determination of their relative utility. Mr. Lyster pronounces adversely on municipal control; some of our largest ports, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, were under municipal control in their early stages, and it was deemed expedient to convert them into trusts, or, in the case of London, to sell the City's interest to dock companies. It is difficult to see how the essentials required of a body to manage successfully a port can be obtained under Government control. The responsible authorities in this case are remote in every sense of the word from those whose interests are involved. Under an efficient system there ought to be close connection between the management and the whole commercial interests of the port. The trust system has recommended itself to the people of this country as best suited to their largest and most important ports.

WE have received the October number of "Lewis's Quarterly List of New Books and New Editions added to the Technical and Scientific Circulating Library." It contains the books which have been published and added to the library during the months of July, August, and September. The first part of the list is occupied with the additions to the medical side of the library, while in the second, under the general heading "Scientific," will be found those on such subjects as chemistry, engineering, metallurgy, motor-cars, technology, &c. Short notes are given to the more important works, and the list should be useful to students and others wishing to see what has appeared during the months included on any subject in which they are interested.

THE 1914 issue is now available of the "Nature Calendar," published by Messrs. G. Philip and Son, Ltd., at the price of sixpence net. The special notes for the months of 1914 deal with problems of nature-study suitable for continuous observation. The calendar is eminently adapted for exhibition on the walls of schoolrooms and natural history club-rooms, where nature-study is taken up in a practical manner.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

COMET 1913*d* (WESTPHAL).—This very interesting periodic comet of 1852 IV. is likely, according to *The Observatory* for November, to be visible for several months, and that journal publishes an ephemeris up to the middle of January, in continuation of that given by Prof. Kobold. This ephemeris is computed with slightly different elements, and a portion of it is as follows:—

Greenwich, Midnight.

	R.A. h. m. s.	Dec. N. °
Nov. 17 ...	20 31 51 ...	34 8
21 ...	32 28 ...	36 20
25 ...	33 54 ...	38 25
29 ...	20 35 56 ...	40 27

The comet is about magnitude 8·7, and is situated in the constellation of Cygnus.

EUROPIUM IN STELLAR SPECTRA.—In this column for October 2 reference was made to the striking variations in the spectrum of α Canum Venaticorum discovered by Prof. Belopolsky. The full account of his